Imposing Celebration in This City.

The Parade of the German Societies-Laying the Corner-stone of the Monument in Fairmount Park.

The Full Masonic Ritual-The Addresses by Messrs. Horstmann, Fox, Vaux, Kellner, and Morton.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

This morning ushered in a day most auspicious in its beauty and serenity for the services of the Humcoldt Centennial Memorial in our city. The sun looked flown with his brightening beams from a broad blue sky unspotted by even the filmiest cloud, while the mild autumnal-like air with soft breezes tempered the noonday heat. Such a day was most fitting to commemorate the anniversary birthday of Alexander Von Humboidt a hundred years ago to-morrow; for it was good that the potent powers of the atmosphere should combine with the mortals of all civifixed lands in paying homage to him who stood and wrestled with Nature until he won many of her best guarded secrets from her grasp. It was also upon such a day as this ten years ago last May, that the fast-scaling eyes of the great Humboldt looked their last upon the full blaze of the sunlight, suffered, at his request, to stream into his chamber. "How grand those rays!" he whispered; "they seem to beckon earth to Heaven." And thus he feel asleep, to awaken to the light of Heavenly glories.

The progress of true civilization is well attested by the universal homage paid to the memory of such a man-one who gave a long life of ninety years to enthusiastic and incessant study of all the great problems of nature, that he might turn all his learning into beneficial channels to his fellow men. Truly his wisdom has proved the Midas-like touch that has transformed all knowledge into the true gold of use-

At an early hour this morning the German societies and many eager spectators were agog with exentement to be at the gathering of the procession on Broad street. Most of the participating associations were early on the ground, and less than an hour's delay occurred in the moving of the line.

The display, although not large in numbers, was select and brilliant. It was, in fact, a representative body of men, each society delegating a portion of its members to attend with its banners and flags; thus the procession in large part consisted of gallant color guards, representing organizations much greater in numbers. The major part of such associations had proceeded directly to the Park, as many of them eded to save their strength for the vocal exercises, Phe colors of Germany and the United States were carried side by side in many of the companies, and e standards of crimson, golden, and black conrasted harmoniously with the beautiful red, white, and blue flags. Numerous society banners were orne in the line, having emblazoned upon them terman mottoes. Individually and en masse the disday was a creditable one, and those in the ranks ere, almost without exception, equal in physique to ny who have preceded them.

The head of the procession moved shortly before o'clock, passing over the following route:— bown Race to Third, up Third to Brown, up Brown o Fourth, down Fourth to Vine, up Vine to Ridge avenue, out Ridge avenue to Coates, out Coates to The line of the procession was as follows:-

A platoon of Policemen. General John F. Ballier, Chief Marshal. FIRST DIVISION. Marshal-Major A. Herman. Flag. American Flag. Geri Cavalcade of German Butchers. United States Band.

Third Battalion of Colonel Thomas' Regiment. legations of Turners' Societies, full dress of buff linen suits, black chapeaus with green plumes. Twenty-four Barouches containing yor Fox, William J. Horstmann, Dr. R. Schmidt, Invited Guests.

Humboldt Lodge Free Masons. Executive Committee. SECOND DIVISION. Marshal-Captain A. Mergenthaler, The singing societies of the Mænnerchor. Sængerbund, Liedertafel Harmonie Mozart, Arion. Teutoma

Einteracht Large American flag carried by sailor boys, Baronches containing Quartette Club, Board of German Society, Board of German Theatre Association.

Board of German Hospital, German Reading Club. Large car, overhung with American and Germa ags, representing the homage of the four grand ivisions of the world by well-habited representa-ves of the Caucasian, Chinese, African, and Indian, a the centre was a globe. Upon a rear platform tood a bust of ALEXANDER VON HUBBOLDT and a ne copy of "Cosmos."

THIRD DIVISION. Marshal—Peter Messer, William Penn Conclave, ustavus Adolph Conclave of the Seven Wise Men. Orders of Red Men Seminole Tribe, No. 40; Wicanassa Tribe, No. 58; Pelouze Tribe, No. 28. Hermann Lodge, No. 13. Schiller Lodge, No. 168. Grand Lodge of the Order of Harugari. FOURTH DIVISION. Marshal—L, W. Maner. Rumboldt Lodge, No. 53, L. O. O. F. Schiller Lodge, No. 95, L. O. O. F. Sons of Hermann :-Humboldt Lodge, No. Blicker Lodge, No. 2.

Bicker Lodge, No. 2.
Tentonia Lodge, No. 16.
Guttenberg Lodge, No. 16.
Hermann Lodge, No. 16.
Knights of Pythias:
Hermann Lodge, No. 54.
Guttenberg Lodge, No. 54.
Guttenberg Lodge, No. 74.
Humooldt Lodge, No. 113.
Order of Biack Knights, in barouches, FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal, John Garker. eneficial societies, without regalia, represented by flags, attended by small guards. Workingmen's Beneficial Society, Nos. 1, 2, 8, 5, 7. SIXTH DIVISION

Marshal, Frederick Sienke. The United Cabinet-makers' Association SEVENTH DIVISION. Marshal, G. A. Burger, Philadelphia Rifle Corps,

Preliminaries at the Park. The procession, on arriving at the entrance to firmount Park, proceeded in order to the place eignated by Mexers. John Welsh and Gustavus

FIRST EDITION

HUMBOLDT.

Remak, members of the Park Commission, on their behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is described by the spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument, and about one hundred yards distant from the building. Large monies, which were looked forward to with the greatest interest. When the procession had reached the site of the monument, and been disposed according to previous arrangements, a chorus of six under dispers, under the leadership of Mr. William Hartmann, and comprising the musical societies represented in the second division of the procession, sang the hymn, "The Heavens Tell."

Remark members of the Park Commission, on their behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument. The spot is behalf, as the site for the monument, and about one hundred single posterior in the approaching ceremonies, which were looked forward to with the greatest interest. When the procession had reached the site of the monument, and been disposed according to previous arrangements, a chorus of the site of the monument, and

Remarks of the Chairman. William J. Horsimann, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then addressed the assemblage as follows:— We have assembled, my friends, to commemorate

the birth, and, in our humble way, to perpetuate the memory of the man whose varied learning and vast contributions to science entitle him to the gratitude

of the civilized nations of the world.

Though a German by birth, he was so truly a cosmopolitan that students and patriots in all countries, and almost every city, will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander von Humberd. The scientific and learned societies of Philadelphia

will celebrate the occasion with becoming ceremo-nies, and doubtless bring freshly to the attention of the present generation the extent, the various fields, and the invaluable results of his labors.

We have assembled in response to an invitation from our German fellow-citizens, who propose to commemorate the virtues and services of their films-trions countryman by execting a monument to his

trious countryman by electing a monument to his memory in the land of their adoption, and I have been requested by their to express their thanks to the gentlemen of the Park Commission for granting to them so appropriate a site for their testimonial to one who was truly a citizen of the world and a lover of mankind. In my judgment, acting could be more appropriate than that the first monument erected in this grand and beautiful park, in which through centuries the dealzens of a crowded city will contain the containers of the con will come to enjoy communion with nature, should be in honor of a man like Humboldi, who had tra-versed all countries, that he might reveal nature's crets to his fellow-men.

The modest work of which we are about to lay the corner-stone will not long stand alone. Gratitude for patriotism and reverence for wisdom and goodness will soon surround it with more elaborate memorials, by which those who come to enjoy the beauties of the park will be drawn by the genius of irt to study the lives of the great and good men of

Gentlemen of the Park Commission: In the name of the German citizens of Philadelphia, I thank you for the appreciation of Humboldt's life and labors expressed by your grant of permission to creet his monument in Fairmount Park. The orchestra then performed an air.

General Meade Disappoints. At this point it was expected that Major-General George G. Meade, a member of the Park Commis-sion, would respond, but he was prevented by illness from being present, sending in his stead the follow

Dear Sir; —I find myself confined to my bed with a severe cold, and my physician says that it will be mipossible for me to go into town to-morrow in an early train. I will therefore be provented from attending the laying of the corner-stone of the Humboldt monument, as I had promised, and must therefore ask you to call on some one of the gentlemen of the commission to make the necessary remarks in reply to yours. The commission yesterday decided to meet at the Mansion House at 10:30 o'clock, so that a note from you to any one of them can be delivered in time, before the arrival of the procession. As Mayor Fox will accompany you, and is not only a member of the commission, but also the executive representative of the city of Philadelphia, to whom the Park belongs, he will be not only the most suitable member to call on, but the one easiest communicated with, but this I leave to you, with the expression of most sincere regret that I am not able to be present.

Respectfully yours. Dear Sir;-I find myself confined to my bed with a

Respectfully yours, GEORGE G. MEADE, W. J. Horstmann, Esq., Chairman Executive Com-

Address by the Mayor.

Hon, Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city, was then introduced. He said:— It gives me great pleasure to participate in these ceremonies. The name of Frederick Henry Alexan-der Humboldt is confined to no nation or scarcely any country. Although born in Prussia, and receiving in Germany the education which fitted him for his extraordinary proficiency in philosophy and his extraordinary proficiency in philosophy and science, and to turn his remarkable travels in then comparatively unknown countries, and especially so on this American continent, to good account—indeed, the results of which have been profitable deed, the results of which have been prolitable to the whole civilized world—every intelligent people have a right, and it becomes their duty, to make some note of his life, his services, and the memory he has left for their admiration and emulation. It is proper that the example of this eminent philosopher should be presented in some marked and impressive manner to the youth of this generation, and by as to those of this city as a stimulant to induce them to excel in useful study, and when acquiring talents to give to the people at and when acquiring talents to give to the people at large the benefit of that information of which they may thereby become possessed. I regard it as very suitable that the city of Philadelphia, noted for its superior facilities for acquiring classical and scientific education, for its many medical and polytechnic colleges, and its eminent and distinguished men of learning, should take part in recognizing this occasion; and therefore, as one of its authorities, selleving and feeling well assured that it meets with the hearty approval of the others, my colleagues in municipal representative position, I most cordially par-

The life and character of this extraordinary man will be portraved by the distinguished orators who are to follow, and therefore all I need venture to add is to express my satisfaction that so beautiful a spot has been selected in this magnificent park for the erection of the monument to the memory of Hum-boldt, and that my friend, General George G. Meade, boldt, and that my friend, General George G. Meade, as President of and on behalf of the Park Commission, had consented to be the medium of presenting the plot for the purpose. I regret to be obliged to announce that General Meade is confined to his house in Montgomery county by illness, a note having just been received giving the information. In his absence, and on behalf of the Park Commissioners, I do with great pleasure appropriate the ground for this monument. The Park Commissioners will always be happy to have their grounds ornamented with works of art commemorating the lives and deeds of great and good men, not only of our own country, but those of the world at large.

The Masonic Ceremonies

The Masonic Ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner-stone of the monument were of the most elaborate and impres-sive character. At eleven o'clock the procession formed at the Mansion House in the Park, the Grand Lodge of Masons and the Grand Lodge Officers, attired in their gorgeous regalia, taking the posi-tions assigned them according to the rules of the Order. The procession moved slowly from the Man-sion House to the site of the monument, when the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was proceeded

ceremony of laying the corner-stone was proceeded with in the following manner:—

The R. W. Grand Chapiain opened the exercises by the delivery of the following prayer:—

We come before Thee, Thou Great and Eternai God and Father, maker of worlds and ruler of men, to offer to Thee our adoration and praise, our prayers and thanksgiving. We pray Thee to bless the work now begun, with the own of strength, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy. We implore Thee to bless the great brotherhood of Free Masonry here, and everywhere, and all men. We ask Thee of here, and everywhere, and all men. We ask Thee of Thy great mercy to preserve and protect us, and have compassion for those who surier, and be the have compassion for those who suffer, and be the God of the widow and the fatherless. Be pleased to teach is our work, that we may ever revere Thy holy name, and obey Thy divine laws, so that in all our labors we may have respect to those in authority over us, as they and we are accountable to Thee, the only wise God, blessed forever. Look down from Heaven, Thy dwelling place, O Thou who created the earth and the sea, the sim, moon, and stars, and pour out upon us like blessings which aforetime Thou didst upon our fathers. O Thou omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent God, hear us, be with us, and grant is Thy salvaition. And when we shall have ended us Thy salvation. And when we shall have ended our labors on earth, may Thou, O Father of light and love, who art plenteous in mercy, guide us up to Thy throne, that we may, with those who in white raiment and crowns of glory, with harps in their hards sing the songs of joy and deliverance and redemp ion, throughout the endless ages of eternity. Amen

The following Masonic anthem was then sung:-"In every clime, from age to age, Masons performed their mystic rite, Crattsmen, scholar, poet, sage, Met, and beheld Masonic light. "Then ask of God His choicest blessing, That Masons' work may perfect be, And Masonry, each heart possessing, The Craft may dwell in unity."

Brother George W. Wood, the Grand Marshal, then made the proclamation of "Silence—Silence—Silence!"

After which, the R. W. Deputy Grand Master addressed Brother Richard Vaux, the Grand Master, Right Worshipful Sir:—"The Grand Ledge of the most ancient and honorable traternity of Free and

Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging," have been invited by the proper authorities to lay the corner-stone of the monument in honor of the flustrious Alexander von Humboldt. The necessary arrangements have peen made by the committee intrusted with their preparation, and I have now the pleasure to present to you the chairman of that committee.

to you the chairman of that committee.

The chairman of the committee thereupon said to the R. W. Grand Master:—

Right Worshipful Sir:—The committee charged with the duty of preparing the corner-stone, and making the arrangements for its being laid, have completed their labors. It is now ready to be laid.

This was followed by the delivery of the invocation by the R. W. Grand Chaplain:—

Superme Architect of heaven and casth, we reader.

tion by the R. W. Grand Chaplain:—
Supreme Architect of heaven and earth, we render Thee our thanksgiving and praise. Teach us, we pray Thee, to feel and know our dependence on Thee always, that by all our works, begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may give Thee glory, for Thou art Jehovah, our Father and our God. And oh, as Thou didst aforetime appear unto Thy servant Moses in a fiame of fire, out of the midst of a bush, enkindle, we beseech Thee, in our hearts a fiame of true devotion and reverence for Thee, brotherly kindness to each other, and of charity to all mankind. And now to Thee, king Eternal, the only wise God, by both honor and glory from everlasting to everlasting. Amen.

to everlasting. Amen.
To this the assembled brethren responded:—
"Amen, so mote it be, Amen."
The R. W. Grand Master then directed the R. W. Grand Treasurer to place the articles, coins, and other gifts in the corner-stone, which was done, after which the R. W. Grand Master caused the R. V. Grand Secretary to read a list of the articles so

tepested.

The R. W. Grand Master then addressed the R. W. Deputy Grand Master:—

R. W. Deputy Grand Master—It is my will and pleasure that the corner-stone of the Von Hambolit monument be now laid. You will amounce the same to the R. W. Senior Grand Warden, that he may amounce it to the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, with directions then to preciain the same to the may amounce if to the R. W. Junior Grand Walter, with directions then to proclaim the same to the orethren, that all present may govern themselves

coordingly.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then addressed
The R. W. Deputy Grand Warden; It is the R. W. The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then addressed the R. W. Sentor Grand Warden:—It is the R. W. Grand Master's will and pleasure that the corner-stone of the Von Humboldt Monument be now laid. You will announce the same to the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, with directions then to proclaim the same to the brethren, that all present may govern

themselves accordingly.

The R. W. Senior Grand Warden them addressed the R. W. Junior Grand Warden:—
It is the R. W. Grand Master's will and pleasure that the corner-stone of the Von Humboldt Monument be now laid. You will proclaim the same to the Brethren, that all present may govern themselves accordingly.

selves accordingly.

R. W. Junior Grand Warden:—Brethren, take notice, it is the R. W. Grand Master's will and pleasure, that the corner-stone of the Von Humboldt Monument be now laid on this site. Brethren, you will the will therefore govern yourselves accordingly.

The R. W. Grand Master then addressed the R.
W. Deputy Grand Master:—Right Worshipful Sir and
Brother, you will see that the craftsmen have well and truly prepared the corner-stone to be laid by

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then addressed he R. W. Junior Grand Warden: Brother R. W. Junior Grand Warden, you will now see that the craftsmen have prepared the stone, and that it is true and trusty. Test it with the plumb, and report to me if you are satisfied with the work of the crafts

The R. W. Junior Grand Warden then left his station, with the plainb, and proceeded to the stone, testing it and saying:—R. W. Deputy Grand Master, I find the stone plainb, and the craftsmen have pre-

pared the corner-stone true and trusty.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then addresed the R. W. Senior Grand Warden:—Brother R. W. Senior Grand Warden, you will now examine and satisfy yourself if the craftsmen have worked well. Try the stone with the level, and report to me the result of your examination.

The R. W. Senior Grand Warden then left his station with the level, proceeded to the stone, tried it, and said:—R. W. Deputy Grand Master, I find this corner-stone level, and that the craftsmen have

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then proceeded The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then proceeded to the stone with the square, tested and tried it, then returned to his station and said:—R. W. Grand Master, I find the corner-stone of this monument tried, true, trusty, plumb, level, and square, and that the Grand Officers have approved the work, and that the Craftsmen have worked will.

that the Craftsmen have worked will.

The R. W. Grand Master then addressed the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Senior Grand Warden, and R. W. Junior Grand Warden:—Right Worshipful Brothers, you will proceed to the stone, while the laborers and bearers are laying it in its proper position, at the northeast angle of the foundation, you will try it with the plumb, level, and square, and report to us if it is vell and duly prepared.

The stone was then lowered to its bed, tried by the Grand Officers, who returned to their stations and the R. W. Deputy Grand Master said -R. W. Grand Master, the corner-stone is placed due east and west, and is now ready to be laid. The Grand Hallelujah Chorus was then chanted by e brethren, as follows:-

"Hallelujah! Hallelujah! For the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. The kingdom of this world is become The kingdom of our Lord.
And He shall reign forever and ever. King of Kings and Lord or Lords. Hallelujah! "Hallelujah!"

The Senior and Junior Grand Deacons then went to the stone with the trowel and the gavel.

The R. W. Grand Master, preceded by the Grand Marshal and Grand Sword Bearer, then proceeded to the stone, took the trowel from the Junior Grand Deacon, put the cement; then took the gavel from the Senior Grand Deacon, struck the corner-stone three times with the gavel and returned to his station, saying: -We, Richard Vaux, Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, declare this corner-stone to be plumb, level and square, and so duly laid according to the ancient usages, customs, and landmarks of Free Masonry, and may the Great Architect of heaven and earth bless the work here begun, and make it memorable to the latest generations. The Grand Stewards then proceeded to the stone, with the corn, wine, and oil.

The grand officers followed to the stone, and the Steward, presenting to the R. W. Deputy Grand Master the cornucopia, the latter dropped the corn on the stone, saying:—May plenty be showered down on the people of this ancient Commonwealth, and on the people of this ancient Commonwealth, and may the labors of the craft be refreshed by the Great

may the moots of the craft be refreshed by the Great Giver of every good and perfect gift.

The Steward then presented the wine to the R. W. Sentor Grand Warden, who poured if on the stone, saying:—May the health of the craftsmen employed in creeting this monument be preserved to them, and may the Supreme Architect bless and prosper their labors.

The Steward then presented the oil to the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, who dropped oil on the stone, saying:—"May the Supreme buler of the world vouchsafe unity, peace, and prosperity to the people of Pennsylvania and to the nations of the earth preserve and protect the fraternity of Free Masons make the virtues of the craft a lesson to the world and the labors of the craftsmen easy and their bur These ceremonies over, the officers returned to their

places, whereupon the Grand Marshal again pro-laimed: "Silence-silence-silence!" and ther "Brethren:—Take notice, that the R. W. Grand Master, Brother Richard Vaux, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Masonic jurisdic-

ion thereunto belonging has this day, at this place, and the corner-stone of the Von Humboldt monu-nent, Wisdom—strength—fraternity!"
The R. W. Grand Master, Richard Vanx, then de-

vered the following oration:—
When the centennial anniversary of the birth of a nan is made the occasion of public commemorative services in many lands, his life must have been preminently distinguished by its misclish devotion to the good of mankind. He who, whenever or where-ever born, occupies his days for self or pelf, and ever born, occupies his days for self or pelf, and ends them without enlarging these narrow and ignoble limits, dies "unwept, unhonored, and onsung." Thus it is when posterity executes that justice which contemporaries postpone. The educated, cultivated, enlightened mind of generations demonstrates its character by its recognition and just appreciation of the services of those who, in their time, have contributed to this perfected progress. It is as sad as true, however, that modern public opinion has been dwarfed or corrupted by the worship of little idois of clay and of brass, so that worship of little idols of clay and of brass, so that it may be feared, that a proper reverence for, or de-vout homage of the highest types of mind and cul-ture, are passing away. Therefore this occasion and its ceremonies, which now convene us, are especially significant.

On the 14th day of September, 1769, Frederick

On the 14th day of September, 1769, Frederick Henry Alexander von Humboldt was born in Berlin. The second son of his parents, of a noble family, respected in court and camp, he was destined by the decrees of God's providence to become a benefactor to his kind. Germany has the honor to be his fatheriand, but his brains naturalized him into the citizenship of the world. This the world acknowledged while he lived, since, and now. We are not one of those who believe that education is the single necessity of intellectual power.

Tillage of the land conduces to its fruitfulness and plenty, but is not the substitute for soil. The motive power of brain force is instruction, and the results attained are greater or less, as inherent capacities are educated by devoted application to favorite specialties. Von Humboldt's youth was a remarkable verification of this assertion. He was taught by his apittude for special studies. His fame, his illustrious name rest on the self-tedication to inherent capacities. Those "new methods of education" which, about 1776, first excited interest in Germany, brought to Humboldt's aid instructors who scouted that method which develops "the memory, no! the mind." To Campe, Kunth. Hein, Blumenbach and Foster, the student Humboldt owed the training and education of his "linnate tendencies" for natural science.

the training and education of his "innate tendencies" for natural science.

Had Humboldt been sent to some modern University, which exists only by reason of the name, where respectability seeks professorships and incapacity fills the chairs, science and philosophy, on this Centennial Anniversary of his birth, would not dignity, by their unprofaned tricates, monuments and honors to his name and memory. Humboldt was taught to know. He was instructed to discover, to find out. Therefore his life was a constant worship of the highest divine "Why?" Investigation was the effort of his intellect, the aim of his labors. Flower, star, earthquake, volcano, mine, and mountain; the earth, sea, and air, and the heavens he investigated, examined to learn why God had made laws for them

examined to learn why God had made laws for them to obey, and what those laws are. From his first essay in 1790, "Mineralogical Obser-From his first essay in 1796, "Mineralogical Observation on some Basaltic formation of the Rhine," to his sixty-one free scientific public lectures in Berlin; his voyages and travels until his great work "Kosmos," from first to last, induction was the prompter of his mental labor. His intellect was ever asking from all his efforts, why?

To-day, in almost all languages, Humboldt's name is receiving honor. On this continent he was the Columbus of science. Truths which here nature withheld until he came as the discoverer to search them out, impel America to join her offerings of homage and gratitude.

Now that a century has passed since his birth, the world accords to Humboldt a first place among students and thinkers. We therefore gladly participate in the ceremonies which proclaim the universal verdict of the mind of the world. Freemasonry

verdict of the mind of the world. Freemasonry thus here approvingly aids. In her temple are tanglit virtue, science, and arts. We worship God, who endowed us with faculties to understand and value

endowed us with faculties to understand and value them.

Humboldt gave light to the scientific mind of the world. He worked in the Temple of Nature as we work in the Masonic Temple, dedicated to mysteries only there to be known. Free Masonry sheds her never-failing light on his monument, the cornerstone of which is here laid, that the future may know the inscription the present writes upon it:—

"The works of genius are treasures the ages pre-"The works of genius are treasures the ages pre-

"The works of genuis are treasures the ages preserve for mankind."

The following benediction by the R. W. Grand Chaplain, was then delivered:—
"May the biessings of God Almighty, who made the heaven and the earth, and all the worlds, and they who dwell therein, be with us all, and remain with us now and for ever. Amer." with us now and for ever. Amen.

German Oration by Br. Kellner.

Dr. G. Kellner, of the Philadelphia Demokrat, then delivered an oration in German. The following is a translation of the oration:—
Alexander Humboldt—name of everlasting fame
—agitating to-day the whole world—which bows be-

ore it everywhere at this moment, Alexander Humboldt is the watchword of the Wonderful sight!

Wonderful sight:
The lofty genius of a great man uniting at this moment the cultivated minds of all nations, without difference of politics, language, and race, to the same public worship of his memory, and the worship of the only true universal science—the science of that which really exists—the science of natural history. There was a time when the human intellect in its mrancy was so completely occupied with the solution of the mysteries of its ewn self, that it com-

tion of the mysteries of its ewn self, that it com-manded neither insight, time, nor strength enough to investigate the wonders of nature, and to under-stand its perpetual, firmly established laws in their intimate and inseparable connection.

The people of those times imagined the universe or the Macrocosm to be constructed in the very manner as human nature called Microcosm. With feelings of dependent impotency did mortal mankind bow before nature, the omnipotent mother, and before the superhuman power of creation and de-struction to whom man's phantasy addicted human error and human passions, personified them as gods.

error and human passions, personified them as gods, and made them rule the universe. But the ancient Grecians and Romans already felt hat there must be certain cohesion of those natura

that there must be certain conesion of those natural powers and a fundamental law of the universe. Fatum—destiny—they called this mysterious, in-comprehensible and inflexible law which decided their fate, and before which the immortal gods themselves trembled and dared not to pronounce its The doctrines and mysteries of these secret

powers were not revealed to the mass of the people, and were only known to the adept. But to these also the true nature of these powers remained a mystery, a veiled statue of 1sis, the mother Nature, on whose temple at Sais, as the oldest Grecian historian (Herodotus) records, the inscription was written:—"I am the Universe, the Past, the Present, and the Future—no mortal has ever lifted my veil!"

But the veil was lifted, and the old myth that the bold one who would see the goddess unveiled would perish, lost its significance. Many great philosophers of ancient times, especially Aristotle, lifted the veil without fear and hesitation to explore the universe, or the cosmos, as the Greeks called it, in its unity. But the greatest of these explorers made their appearance in modern times, and foremost in their ranks stands the great man whose jubilee we celebrate to-day, Alexander von Humboldt, the high priest of science. To-morrow is the centennial an-niversary of the birthday of this hero of civilization At that time Germany had scarce recovered from

the devastation of the seven years' war. In all Europe the so-called intelligent classes ductuated setween atheism and superstition, between venerabetween atheism and superstition, between veneration of Voltaire and fear of the necromancy of a
Cagliostro. The people languished under
the yoke of small despots, who recognized no limits for their licentious excesses and the abuse of the poor man. Or in the
larger countries the people suffered from the oppression of a so-called enlightened paternal despotism,
without any will of its own, or even the idea of a
right to a will of its own, or to any education and intellectual eniture. The day of treedom had not vet tellectual culture. The day of freedom had not yet dawned from America's shores to overpower with the spiendor of its rays the night of European servitude and to dispel the darkness of ignorance.

The natural sciences had at that time made re-

markable progress, and eminent men began to make markable progress, and emilient men began to have researches in their different branches. The middle classes became interested, while the mass of the people still lived in profound ignorance. The higher classes also acquired a taste for their study, but too iten only to further superstition and personal in crests, through alchemy, through the reparation of an ellxir of life, or the philosopher's stone. On Humboldt himself belonged by his birth to the gher classes, but his extraordinary intellect soor

applied itself to the systematic sciences.

After a careful education at home, he had the good fortune to study natural history under the first scientific men of the times; nor did he neglect to study mathematics, technology, political economy, history, geography, ancient and modern languages, with German thereughness and untiring diligence. history, geography, ancient and modern languages, with German thoroughness and untiring diligence. Ills extensive education became the basis for his desire and high gratification to understand and describe his nature in her unity and cohesion. More than half a century passed away before his wishes were realized, before the old man dared to carry out his gigantic project for which he had worked and collected so industriously since his youth, and which he had made the higher aim of his life, modestly doubting whether he would ever reach it—before that book of books, that bible of natural sciences, before the Cosmos could be published. That half century which Humboldt passed in restless study for the preparation of his Cosmos was full of momentous incidents. The first French revolution distorbed all Europe. Napoleon rose and vanished like a boody meteor. Crowins were lost, and thrones fell; war and insurrection followed each ofner in quick succession. In the midst of all this confusion, this distress and bloodshed, the noble genius of Humboldt proceeded on its quict bath in the service of truth, to appear at last before the world a radiant star, whose beams for all times throw a blessed bight, to which all look up in thankgenius of Humboldt proceeded on its quiet bath in the service of truth, to appear at last before the world a radiant star, whose beams for all times throw a biessed light, to which all look up in thankful reverence. It was half a century of earnest researches and explorations, of arduous labors for flumboldt. The beginning was his great five years journey to Mexico and Sonth America, to which we are indebted for such rich and valuable information concerning those countries and their inhabitants. It was here where Humboldt gained his extraordinary intuition of nature, which "considers all physical phenomena in the chain of connection by which all natural forces are linked together and made mutually dependent upon each other." (Introduction of Cosmos.) The formation of the mountains, the climate, the ground, the people, the animal and vegetable kingdom, all were subject to his investigations. And besides, he made the most successful astronomical observations. In one word: "Heaven and earth he explored, revealed nature, and freed the mind."

and freed the mind." and freed the mind."
Those experiences and collected facts he compared with those of subsequent travels in Siberia, and the results of his literary studies, arranged them

upder general laws, and determined the rules of the physical world "in their general influence on the intellectual advancement of mankind"—to subdue "by force of mind a great portion of the physical world to the deminion of man. —(Cosmos.) A new spirit, that of Humboldt, has imparted a new and great interest of the manufactured by the physical has that of Humboldt, has imparted a new and great impulse to the researches in natural history, and has extended a greater horizon to man's investigating powers. It was this spirit which has subsequently led and encouraged all those renowned traveliers in difficult explorations in distant countries. Upon his return from South America to Europe via Havana. Humboldt visited our country. In May, 1804, he arrived with his faithful fellow-traveller, honpland, in Philadelphia, where he remained several days, and visited President Jefferson at Washington. The great Washington, for whom he felt the highest reverence, had already departed from this world. On the 4th of June, 1804, he again embarked on the Delaware for Europe. Perhaps his embarked on the Delaware for Europe. Perhaps his foot has rested on the spot where we now, sixty-two years later, celebrate his memory, and are about to

erect him a monument for all time.

Independently of the high scientific and intellectual worth, his writings are characterized by their notice and yet so noetic language. This is especially applicable to his "Views of Nature," that beautiful hymn of the physical world, which are ranked among the best classical works of German literature. But above all things, this must be said of his great master-piece, the Cosmos, that bible of Nature. Cosmos is the Greak world for the universe or for its descripter-piece, the Cosmos, that bible of Nature. Cosmos is the Greek word for the universe or for its description. The appearance of this great production formed an epoch in the scientific world. In it were not only set forth the results of the explorations and thinking of a more than fifty years study of the author himself, but the exploration of all times, "interrogating the history of the past, and tracing the mysterious course of ideas," (Cosmos) arranged in a harmonious unity, a giant work which only the mind of a Humboldt could accomplish.

But as a book of the people, the Cosmos made a still greater epoch. It contained an indefinite mass of facts, explorations, and observations, intelligible to every educated mind. It represented to the astonished world nature in her ponderous yet beautiful and graceful structure. It fulfilled what it promised and intended. Humboldt "vividly described the conceptions and enjoyments imparted by the pure love of nature, and he clothed her thought in high and exalted forms of speech, bearing witness

in high and exalted forms of speech, bearing witness to the majesty and greatness of the creation.

By his hagic wand the pure spring of nature's knowledge sprang forth before the eyes of the astonished people. In this manner the great Gothe characterized Humboldt's a stupendous and manifold labor. Amazed and delighted, the admiring masses thronged around to quench their burning thirst for knowledge. The wasting of the result. thirst for knowledge. The mysteries of the works of the philosopher were thereby disclosed to the people. This was Humboldt's greatest work. As a man of seventy-six Humboldt stepped before the people a high-priest of knowledge, and dispelled the bane of the image of Sais, lifted the veil and showed the attentive masses the unveiled form of nature in her supreme majesty and enchanting beauty, moved by her own power—harmony and law. This was a work of liberty not excelled for centuries. "Nature is the empire of freedom!" (Werner.) Humboldt proclaimed to the ruled and to the rulers. Ignorance and superstition trembled. The sword of empire shook in the hands of despots who enslave body and mind; the suppressed genius of liberty extended her fettered arms over Humboldt to bless the liberator; and thankful mankind crowned him with laurels. The aristocrats of the whole world, there-fore, are, and must be, his enemies. Did he not destroy all their privileges and authorities by disclosing for all the wealth of true knowledge, the empire of nature and freedom?

nature and freedom?

How insignificent is it that the great apostle of liberty (as malice and calumniation point out) resided at a princely court; that he was covered with titles and knightly honors; and that he was a friend of a king! What did these casualties signify—these childlike trines of antiquated social forms—which he ridiculed so often? The courtier, the baron, and the excellency is dead; but Alexander Humboldt, the grand master of science, the apostle of liberty, is immortal.

s immortal. Humboldt was a German, and every German heart feels truly proud that such a hero of knowledge, without fault or falling, is of German origin, adorned with the best and noblest qualities of the German with the best and hobiest qualities of the German race—with untiring diligence, unremitting perseverance, firm conscientiousness, unintimidated truthfulness, regardless consistency, a high sense of the beautiful, humanity and urbanity, keen intellect and a critical mind independent of all authority. But because he possessed these qualifications in their highest possible perfection he towered far acove the limits of the "Estherism" as a consessed to the description of the consessed to the sense of the sense limits of the "Fatherland" as a colossus of intellect, a bright example for all nations. The representative of advanced and modern civilization and knowledge belongs not to one country. He belongs to the belongs not to one country. He belongs to the world as a guiding star on its road to the highest

Germany feels the prouder the more her great sor is honored by the whole world, the more all nations proclaim him as one of their own. This is the pro-clamation of the fraternal union of all nations, the universal republic of civilization and liberty, in which science rules supreme. Ninety years Humboldt enjoyed the full vigor of

his mind in uninterrupted successful activity, until the solemn prince of "shadows" called him away. They were indeed eventful years. But whither, in the course of a generation, vanished the memory of all those proud men of so many and bloody years of revolution and battles? Who remembers them now, those heroes of swerd and force? Or who reverence them? And the mightlest of all, Napoleon, the bloody prince of war—once the idol and the demigod of his country, and of all belli-gerent minds—how is his memory now revered? Born in the same year as Alexander von Humboldt, his jubilee has been celebrated by imperial co on the 15th of August, with official pomp. on the 15th of August, with official pomp. But the French people who once greeted him with hosannahs, gazed with cool indifference at the pomp of the commanded jubilee. Should other countries which he had visited with bloodshed and devastation hold him in kinder remembrance? The Old Guard of Waterloo died, and the glory of the great general and despot, and destroyer of men and cities, has departed forever. But the fame of his contemporary, the hero of science, the liberator from ignorance and hero of science, the liberator from Ignorance and superstition, the herald of eternal peace, and the union of nations—the fame of Alexander Humboldt lives in all times and all countries where civilization and liberty are at home, and especially here in our free country, in the country of the great and good Washington and the fathers of the republic. Their noble legacy, the union of these States, will find a broader and firmer foundation through Humboldt fluence, through the cultivation of sciences taught by him, though the education of our youth in his spirit. Therefore, we erect him here, in nature's wide and free temple, this monument, whose corner stone has just been laid in the name of humanity and iberty, to one of her noblest sons, to her high priest, he teacher of her service, and her mysteries. May t recommend itself to the reverence of the community, and may it tell posterity of Humboldt and of freedom of mind, and how we honored them.

To this citizen of the world the authorities of our city dedicate this beautiful spot. And while we ex-press to them our sincerest thanks, we surely speak

in the spirit of all our fellow-citizens, who long conferred the right of citizenship upon German dustry, German arts, and German sciences. helped from the beginning to colonize, to free, and to empower this country. And amongst the cele-brities of intellect who had received the honor of citizenship from the American nation, has long been named as one of the noblest and greatest, and will be named for all times—Alexander von Humboldt, the prince of science and the man of the people.

At the conclusion of Dr. Kellner's oration there was music by the orchestra. Professor Morton's Address.

Professor Henry Morton, of the Frankiin Institute and University of Pennsylvania, then delivered the

ollowing address:-Ladies and Gentlemen:-The honors which we have this day met to confer upon the memory of Humboldt have a peculiar significance both for him and for us, when we consider the especial character of his genius and the nature of those studies to which

is life was devoted. In these ages of material progress, and when the advance in the direction of tangible benefit to our physical existence is so rapid that it requires almost the exclusive devotion of our minds to these sub-icets to keep up with the rapid march of human in-tellect and skill in this direction, it speaks volumes for the grandeur of genius in that man whose work. devoted to the simple acquisition and arrangement of knowledge without reference to its application to the wants, the comforts, or the luxuries of human ife, should have evoked such a demonstration of egard as this from a foreign people and in a distant

Had Humboldt been the inventor of the steam en rine, by which, more or less directly, but always in-inbitably, we are provided with the necessities and also the countless luxuries of raiment which, in also the countiess luxuries of raiment which, in more than floral gorgeousness of coloring and grace of form, now spread themselves before my eye; if he had invented the telegraph, by which not only our material wants, but our higher cravings of the mind and of the affections are in so many ways ministered to; had he been the discoverer of anesthæsia, that divine gift to humanity by which the horrors of pain have been so mercifully spared to myriads; had he introduced to our knowledge any of the hundred means and agents by whose aid has been secured to se that refinement of comfort, convenience, and us that refinement of comfort, convenience, and

pleasure which constitues the tangible, visible prominent part of our modern civilization—it would be easy to understand how a nation, or a great city

prominent part of our modern civilization—it would be easy to understand how a nation, or a great city like our own, equal in wealth and power, not to mention territory, to some of the famous nations of antiquity, should delight in doing him honor.

But Humboldt was none of these. He was, in the first place, a therough student of natural science, especially in the directions of mineralogy, geology, botany, and zoology, not excluding, however, all the cognate or affiliated subjects. He was, besides, a great traveller and student of nature in her own works, and from his indefatigable researches adding countless treasures to the stores of his favorite sciences. He was like the honey-bec in the success with which he collected his treasures from the wide field of, nature, but that which he collected and stored away was not at once applicable to the support and gratification of his race, but was of that higher order of possessions which time ripens and does not decay, and which, after ages of repose in the granaries of learning, at last are brought out just when needed, replete with a vital force which enables them to grow and produce fruit a hundredenables them to grow and produce fruit a hundred-

Such labors and achievements as these, however, must be colossal in their magnitude to attract the attention and claim the homage of the world at

There is, however, another view to be taken of this There is, however, another view to be taken of this present ceremony and demonstration, which may well be a source of pleasure to those of us who look for, and believe in, the forward progress of our race. This recognition by the masses of the highest order of intellectual merit is certainly a favorable symptom in the present and a happy augury for the future.

There was a time when the Homeric hero, the man There was a time when the Homeric hero, the man who could fling great stones and strike great blows, was the acknowledged "king of men."

Then came the rule of the cunning and bold; then the hero-worship of the material benefactor, the inventor of some new art, the conqueror of some before unsubdued natural force.

Our age has been accused of an undue reverence

or wealth, and for all that leads to its acquirement, foo true it is that we often hear the question asked, Teo true it is that we often hear the question asked, with reference to any new discovery not evidently applicable to trade or manufacture, "What is the use of it?" and have to quote Franklin, and answer this question with another:—"What use is a baby?" But we have at this moment before us the clearest evidence that a noble host of our fellow-citizens, when they see great genius, great labors, and vast stores of knowledge heaped up, do not exhibit narrowness of mind and short-sightedness which cannot see beyond to-day's or to-morrow's wants and interests, by asking, "What use can we put it to?" But, on the contrary, exhibit in this noble manner their appreciation of and honor for this colossal intellect which, like Chimborazo, which Humboldt himself which, like Chimborazo, which Humboldt himself was the first to scale, towers up grandly sublime and inaccessible, with its mantle of snow, seeming perhaps lifeless, cold, and without use when viewed from our distant standpoint, though in fact, by reason of the streams which it supplies, and the cool breezes which it develops all the while, the source of

breezes which it develops all the while, the source of that charming fertility and life which surround it. That so great a man as Humboldt should not have been before his age, which is ours, speaks well for our age and the individuals who compose it. Such, then, was the genius of Humboldt. Ability of the highest order, which it is a glorious sight to see thus highly appreciated. His life was an unusually long one, but full of intellectual activity to the very last. Of this, though we are now celebrating the centennial anniversary of his birth, I have had personal experience within comparatively a few years.

Duringour last year at the University of Penn-sylvania, three of us, Mr. C. R. Hale, S. H. Jones, and myself, prepared and published a translation of the trilingual Egyptian inscription of Rosetta. Copies were sent to and asknowledgments received from many learned men at home and abroad, but from none came such a kind and cordial reply, and one showing such a lively interest and clear appreciation showing such a lively interest and clear appreciation of the subject, as from the Baron von Humboldt, and yet it was but a few weeks after the arrival of this letter, written with his own hand, that the news reached us of his death.

news reached us of his death.

Personally, therefore, as well as representing one of our learned societies, I can join with heartfelt interest in the present expression of regard and admiration for this greatest among the many noble students of nature which our century has developed. This Afternoon's Proceedings.

This concluded the exercises at the Park, and the different societies present started on the march to Engel & Wolf's Farm, where a grand "Volksfest" is in progress. To-morrow's Proceedings

will consist principally of a grand demonstration at the Musical Fund Hall in the evening; the musical portion of which will be under the leadership of Mr. William Hartmann. The programme of the exer-cises, which will commence at 80 clock, is as follows: Introduction.

'Jubel Ouverture".

committee:—
William J. Horstmann (chairman), C. M. Baumann, Julius Hein, Lorenz Herbert, Emil Herwig,
Paul Jagode, R. Koradi, J. Kinike, G. Seidensticker, committee:-

## ANOTHER MINING DISASTER.

Accident at the Ogden Iron Mine-Four Men The Ogden iron mine, located three miles from Ogdensburg, in the township of Sparta, Essex county, New Jersey, was on Friday the scene of a catastrophe, resulting in the death of four men. The mine is an oblong cut some 150 feet deep, and having a length of about 70 and a width of between 40 and 50 feet. Upon one side of the cut a frame building had been erected for the storage of tools. Killed. It had rested mainly upon the embankment upon one side of the cut, but projected to some extent beyond the line of the embankment and overhung the cut. That it might be rendered more secure, braces ran from the side of the mine to its most extreme projecting points. The purpose of having it thus project seems to have been that it might hold thus project seems to have been that it might note the fixtures of the hoisting apparatus which were attached to it. On Thursday night the Superintendent of the mine, who had determined to remove the engine to another shaft, ordered the building to be taken down. Six men were engaged in doing his bidding on Friday morning, when, without any promonition, it fell. Two of the men, who were busy

ipon the roof at the time, saved their lives by jump-ng. Their less fortunate fellow-workers, four in number, went down with the building, and were number, went down with the building, and were buried under its rains.

Their bodies would have been immediately removed from the debris but for the fact that a huge rock overhanging the spot also threatened to fall. This was loosened from its stay and thrown down before any one of the men ventured to go to the rescue of their buried comrades. When at length these were reached, all, with one exception, were dead, and he was so badly injured that he lived scarcely 10 minutes. These men left behind them large families wholly dependent upon them for support. The ies wholly dependent upon them for suppor lies wholly dependent upon them for support. The building was an unsafe one, and the rains of Tues-day and Wedresday made it doubly so. The Coro-gee called a jury, and its members, after having been sworn, viewed the bodies. The inquest was

## THE FENIANS.

then adjourned until this morning.

Proposed Abduction of Prince Arthur. An immediate invasion of Canada is threatened, with the probable abduction of the recreating Prince Arthur, if the N. Y. Times is correct in its statements. The Fenians on Saturday, in that city, held meetings sub-rosa, and the following has leaked

The chief leaders of the committee were in favor. The chief relaters of the committee were in favor, it is said, of an immediate move on Canada, as in their opinion at the present moment the material aid and sympathy of the United States would be with them. The result of the deliberations was not given to the reporters; but in another room a number of the men were seen inspecting their firearms.

From authentic sources it was ascertained that
the committee had under consideration no less im-

portant a matter than the abduction of Prince Arthur, either in Canada or in this country, should be pay us a visit. Indeed, it is said that the matter received the indor-ement of every member of the received the indorsement of every member of the Committee, who deem the Prince a very fair hostage for the Fenians now in prison in Ireland, as well as for those who have been incarcerated in Canada. Whatever the Committee may have done or will do, the men loudly complain of the anticipated visit to the United States, and are bound to force their chiefs to action. It is very significant, however, that some half-dozen of the very smartest of their menone a well-known scout of the Union army—left this city suddenly at a late hour last night for Buffalo. The members of the committee will give no information on the subject, and even decline to contradict the report as to the abduction of Prince Arthur,